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DEMOCRATIC organs of the Cleveland brand are making haste to assure the public that the cause of tariff reform will not suffer by the selection of Mr. Crisp as Speaker, but they are preserving an awful silence as to the effect on the free-silver issue.

FREE-TRADE and Democratic papers like the Brooklyn Eagle, which supported Mills, are now quoting Mr. Crisp to show that he is as much a free-trader as Mills; but all this does not pacify the mugwump, who sees his idol, Cleveland, broken in as many pieces as was Humpty-Dumpty in his sad fall.

DEMOCRATIC organs that supported Mills are trying to make believe that they really preferred Crisp all along, bu Mills himself refuses to be placated The gentleman from Texas lacks some of the qualities that go to make up typical Democrat-he seems actually to believe in the principles he professes.

IT may be suggested to the mugwumps poor things, in view of the fact that Mr. Cleveland is not likely to be a presidential candidate, that they put hime or one of their own number in nomination for President, and so stand up and be counted. By so doing the census of the political perfectionists could be

THE New York Herald's Washington correspondent is responsible for the report that Mr. Stahlnecker, who represents a district in the suburbs of that city, after having voted for Mill twenty-nine times, was forced to vote for Crisp by the threat of Tammany's Police Commissioner Martin, who told him that if he did not vote for Crisp his dozen appointees on the New York police force would be dismissed.

MR. MILLER, of Wisconsin, one of th Democratic surprises of 1890, has taken occasion to display the quality of his statesmanship by presenting a resolution to apportion the committees among the States according to their population and to appoint at least one chairman from each State. Mr. Miller appears to fear that he and other novices and accidents may be forgotten, but his resolytion will never again be heard of.

THE New York Evening Post, which trying to be cheerful in adversity, pro fesses to believe that Mr. Crisp, contrary to the general impression, does not represent radical and dangerous opin ions on the silver question. As proof of this position, it argues that if he were really a free-silver man, Bland, of Missouri, the free-coinage leader, would have voted for him, whereas, on the contrary, Bland supported Mills in the speakership contest. If this argument is worth anything, it proves too much for the Post's purpose-namely, that Bland had confidence that Mills would not antagonize the free-silverites. The fact is that Bland voted for Mills be cause both were from the Southwest and he had to.

No part of the President's message more thoroughly shows his interest in the welfare of the people than that paragraph in which he reiterates the necessity of compelling railway companies doing an interstate business to equip their cars with self-couplers. The fact that 369 brakemen were killed and 7,841 injured during the year which ended June 30, 1890, seems to the President an preent reason why Congress should attend to this matter. He maintains that the government, which expends more than a million dollars a year for a lifesaving service for sailors and people who may be shipwrecked, cannot consistently permit the lives of the army of men engaged in car-coupling to be im periled by dangerous appliances.

THE death of Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch is a loss to the community whose full extent, serious as it is seen to be, can hardly be fully realized until time shows how great a gap is left in the places he citizen, an earnest and faithful pastor, and an energetic and untiring worker in | ing. every field of charity. His executive ability was remarkable, and this, added the effectiveness of organization and definite purpose. The Organized Charity Association was brought into its present state of usefulness largely by his personal efforts. Wherever good could be done in a practical way there his attenevening schools and reading-rooms for busy young men and women, or the im-

friend of all who came to him in sorrow and affliction as people will come to a man known to be sympathetic and helpful, forgetting, perhaps, that their demands drew upon his strength. He has labored hard and unselfishly in this city, and all his efforts have been for good. Out of this unselfishness and ceaseless work comes, undoubtedly, his untimely death. Too early he rests from his labors, but surely his works shall follow him.

LET US PUT AN END TO GERRYMANDERS.

There could be no better evidence of the unanswerableness of the President's arguments against gerrymanders as affecting the election of national officers than the fact that the Indianapolis Sentinel admits their force and the propriety of the President's suggestion that a stop should be put to the whole business. The Sentinel says:

The message concludes with a strong attack on the "gerrymander," with especial reference to the Michigan scheme of electing presidential electors from congressional districts. We have not much confidence in Republican sincerity on this subject, for the reason that every Republican State in the Union is most villainously gerrymandered, and one or two Democratic States are in Republican hands for the same reason. Coming, as this plea does, just after an attempt to control the elections in the South by national officers, and after the political complexion of the country has almost been changed by the admission of rotten borough States, the indications of hypocrisy are peculiarly strong. Nevertheless, we advise the Democrats in Congress to take the President at his word and adopt an amendment that will prevent gerrymandering for national purposes. It is a game that two can play at, and the Republicans may be in position before many years to make much more of it than the Democrats possibly could. If they should gain control of New York, for instance, an application of the Michigan theory would effectually end all hopes of Democratic supremacy. The message advances this one idea which is worthy of adoption.

We pass by the expression of doubt as to "Republican sincerity" and the charge as to Republican gerrymanders. These comments are not to the point, except that if there are as many Republican gerrymanders as the Sentinel asserts it furnishes a strong argument for putting a stop to the business. The main point is that a Democratic paper which has always defended its party's gerrymanders in this State practically admits that the President's presentation of the case is unanswerable, and advises the Democrats in Congress to adopt an amendment to the Constitution that will prevent gerrymandering for national purposes, viz., for the election of Representatives in Congress and presidential

In the interest of good government fair play and honest elections, the Journal heartily indorses the suggestion of the Sentinel and urges the Republicans in Congress to co-operate with the Democrats in giving force and effect to the President's suggestion. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the Republicans have done wrong in this regard as well as Democrats, and that one party is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. So much the more reason why neither party should waste time in accusing the other, and why both should unite in carrying out the wise and patriotic suggestion of the President. Admitting that both parties are equally at fault in the matter, is it not time that the patriotic sense of justice in the American people should assert itself by calling a halt in crimination and recrimination, and insisting on the adoption of a remedy? As the President says:

That there is a real danger here all must agree. But the energies of those who see it have been chiefly expended in trying to fix responsibility upon the opposite party rather than in efforts to make such practices impossible by either party. Is it not possible now to adjourn that interminable and inconclusive debate while we take, by consent, one step in the direction of reform by eliminating the gerrymander, which has been denounced by all parties, as an influence in the election of electors of President and members of Congress?

It would be a great relief for the country to see both parties in Congress suspend the work of President-making and partisan legislation long enough to unite in adopting and submitting to the people a constitutional amendment which should at once and forever put an end to gerrymanders in national elections. That such an amendment would be adopted by the various States there is not the shadow of a doubt, and that done the end of legislative gerrymanders in the States would soon follow.

The Journal would like to see the movement started in Congress by some member from Indiana. As it is a matter in which both parties and all the people are interested there should be no attempt to make political capital out of it, and whether the measure is introduced by a Republican or a Democrat it should receive unanimous support.

THE NATION'S MERCHANT MARINE,

To-day the United States has the largest domestic mercantile marine in the world. While our ocean marine has largely disappeared, the domestic has grown with the growth of the country. It is a marine made up of Americanbuilt and American-navigated vessels. On the great lakes alone this domestic shipping was valued, last year, at \$58,-128,500, while the tons of merchandise it carried one mile was more than onefifth the mile tonnage of all the railroads in the country. To this must be added the coasting and river tonnage, the total of all domestic tonnage being 3,696,000 tons to 988,700 engaged in foreign trade. In 1860 our foreign-going tonnage was 2,642,600 tons. We lost one-half during the war, and the lead which Great Britain had in iron shipbuilding carried us down still further. has so long filled. He has been a useful Now, under the mail subsidy provisions of the last Congress, we are again grow-

Why have we held our own and gained year by year in regard to our domestic to his zeal, resulted merchant marine? Because some branch in bringing together many forces of Congress has been able to withstand for good that had hitherto lacked the demand for free trade in ships and has stood by the law made while Washington was President, by which an American citizen could not purchase a foreign-built ship to sail under the as minister from the United States has American flag, and has reserved to American citizens what may be called tion was turned, be it in the direction of | the monopoly of the American domestic carrying trade by prohibiting foreignowned vessels from engaging in such out to the Chinese government that its provement of the poor-houses and trade. Year after year free-traders position in objecting to Mr. Blair on acprisons of the State. His efforts have assailed the old navigation aws count of his support of the law against

eign vessel-owners the privilege of engaging in the domestic carrying trade -the carrying trade between points on our coast, rivers and lakes. Only three Congresses since an effort was made, under the leadership of the chairman of the House committee on commerce, a gentleman from Arkansas, to repeal the navigation laws and open the carrying trade of our coasts, rivers and lakes to the competition of all the world. This would have resulted in injury to our growing commerce, as did the free trade on the ocean.

Why not do it? Because, first, the Republican policy is to retain to citizens of the United States all the advantages in all industries and business which is possible, and, second, because we may need all this tonnage in case of war, as we did in 1861, when it was necessary to blockade the Southern ports. In the event of war these heavy iron ships in the lakes would be valuable for defense, and the "coasters" could furnish us thousands of trained seamen for our war ships, as they did in 1812 and 1861. That we have to-day along our coasts, in the lakes and rivers the largest and most prosperous domestic merchant marine in the world, givi g employment to tens of thousands of men and profitable investment for millions of capital, is due to that statesmanship whose first idea is the fostering of home interests.

This may seem of little importance to Indiana, but an American merchant marine which has power to compete in the carrying trade with railroads, and to give employment to tens of thousands of American citizens, is a matter of interest to every State.

THE Associated Press announces that Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, has declared a purpose to move a rigid examination into the affairs of the Pension Bureau early in January, or as soon as he has returned from attending to private business at home and will be at leisure to attend to congressional duties. Perhaps, in view of the Cooper statement, it would be more accurate to say that Mr. Cooper proposes to investigate Gen. Raum, since he is reported as declaring that he will not move an investigation of the bureau if the President will remove the Commissioner. If he shall desist from investigating if General Raum shall be removed, the public will be forced to assume that there are no irregularities in the affairs of the bureau.

If there were he would not be warranted in declaring a purpose not to investigate. The difficulty of Mr. Cooper seems to be that he is opposed to having General Raum at the head of the Pension Bureau on personal grounds, and that he will be satisfied as soon as that person shall have been removed. The position of Mr. Cooper may seem inexplicable under general principles, but it will be understood when it is remembered that Mr. Cooper is a member of an extensive pension claim agency and that he, with others, may have causes of grievance because all of the cases which they have reported for the "completed files" were found not to be completed and were put back to await more testimony. But it is well to bear in mind, pending and during the Cooper performance, that there are no irregularities in the Pension Bureau demanding the probing of the pension claims

THE Democratic Governor McKinney of Virginia, in his message to the Legis lature of that State, the past week, said I hope a spirit of perfect fairness will prevail, and, with the Constitution of the State as your guide and your authority for this important work, you may perform it so well as to disarm criticism, both at home and abroad, by giving to parties and sections complete justice in shaping the districts. That fair representation may be given, let the districts be formed of "con tiguous counties, cities and towns, and be compact and include, as nearly as may be, an equal number of population." Such an apportionment is required by the Constitution, and is right.

If several Northern Democratic Governors had made such suggestions as the above, Democratic politicians in Michigan could not have defied decency by relegating the choice of presidential electors to congressional districts, and the same class in Wisconsin could not have gloried in the fact that if the Republicans should carry the State by thirty thousand, they could not elect a Legislature. If the Indiana Democracy which controlled the last Legislature had been animated by sentiments as honorable as this ex-confederate ex presses, a legislative apportionment would not have been made under which two-fifths of the voters can elect a majority of the Legislature.

A REPORT of the British embassy in Berlin has recently reached the Foreign Office, in London, which contains these

The number of workpeople in Germany has acreased about 5 per cent. each year since 1882, and is now estimated to reach seven millions. Since 1888 a general rise in wages has taken-place in most German industrial districts, and amounts to between 10 and 25 per cent., while the cost of the necessaries of life has decreased.

In 1879 Germany changed from a free trade or revenue policy to that of protection, which it has made more and more protective by subsequent legislation. And yet our blind and deaf freetraders go about parroting, "A tariff is

BOSS CROKER, of Tammany Hall, is credited with the following statement.

Mr. Flower will serve New York State as Governor just one year, because on the 1st of January, 1898, he will resign just as Grover Cleveland did, and for the same reason. If he lives until the 4th of March. 1893, he will, if we can accomplish it, take the oath as President of the United States. The statesman with the \$ qualification may receive, through the aid of Tammany and his dollars, the Democratic nomination, but the people of this country will not elect a Wall-street man, pure and simple, to the office of

THE action of the Chinese government in declining to receive ex-Senator Blair been variously commented on by the press, but the President makes a suggestion that has not been made before. He says he has felt constrained to point

unacceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen, and which, if admitted, would practically debar the selection of any representative so long as the existing laws remain in force." The point is obvious when made, and is clearly well taken. If Mr. Blair is objectionable because he voted for the obnoxious law, then every citizen of the United States who approves the law is equally objectionable, and that would include nearly all American citizens. Logically, the position of the Chinese government comes pretty near being a refusal to receive any minister from the United States.

MRS. H-L-N G-G-R complains to the extent of a column and a half in the Goshen Democrat that the Journal does not print anything about her. In retaliation for this treatment Mrs. G-g-r declares that she has boycotted the Journal, and no longer subscribes for it. The Journal had not discovered this boycott but, being now informed of it by the vituperative madam herself, is moved to a casual wonder as to how she knows that she is never mentioned unless she reads the paper to find out. Is she, perhaps, one of those "constant readers" who "borries?"

MR. McCulloch has left his own monument, in the shape of the associated charities and other benevolent institutions in whose establishment he was the prime mover. The best tribute the people of Indianapolis can offer to his memory is to see that these several enterprises are carried out as he planned them.

FRANCES WILLARD says: "One cannot but relect that the amount of force exerted to compress the waists of women would, if aggregated turn all the mills between Minneapolis and the

It is greater than that, Frances. Does pot "love make the world go round?" A Boston paper has a poem addressed to

the "Girls of Ninety-one." But are girls really girls at ninety-one, even in Boston, where there are so many of all ages? Louisville seems to be under the influence of an unlucky star of late. Since the

cyclone struck it, a couple of years ago, it has had a run of ill fortune.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Wickwire-I thought you said that Mudge's newest girl was not red-headed. Yabsley-I said I would not call her red-headed

Woman's Way. Mr. Wickwire-What are you diving into my overcoat pockets for! There is nothing in them

Mrs. Wickwire-No! But I thought there possibly might be something or other I oughtn't to Are They Alike?

"Is there so very, very much between a man's love before marriage and his love afterward?"

"Certainly not," answered the matron. "Do not the chemists tell us that the diamond in the engagement-ring I see you are wearing is identical with the coal he will have to buy after you go to keeping housel"

Unconsidered Trifles. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Brice has any get-up about him, or whether he will con-

A number of empty bottles and a five-gallon demijohn of rye whisky were found in the stomach of a whale that stranded on the coast of Maryland a few days ago. As Jonah happened to be out, the demijohn was confiscated by the

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE President's message is conceded to be a document of extraordinary ability. -Evansville Journal. As a straightforward business document, couched in dignified and terse language,

President Harrison's message is one of the

most satisfactory and comprehensive of recent years. - Chicago News. ALTOGETHER, it strikes us as a brainy message. The writer speaks out for himself. He makes it clear that he, and he only, is President. We respect the tone, while we differ with the sentiment.-Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

THE entire message deserves careful reading. It is a clear, able and conservative state paper, and is fully worthy of the important concerns which it discusses and of the exalted office from which it ema-nates.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE message as a whole is plain, practical, and business-like, and covers the whole field of public interests. In this respect it conspicuously differs from the didactic, rhetorical and moral effusions of his predecessor.-Chicago Tribune.

On the whole the message may be accepted as a compliment to the House of Representatives and to the people who elected it. It shows that Mr. Harrison does not feel so cocksure of some things as he did of everything a little while ago. -St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

THE message of the Presidentlis a strong. plain-speaking, well-written and statesmanlike document. Intelligent citizens who wish to keep informed about the condition of public affairs, the operations of the government and the history of the times should read it attentively .- Louisville Commercial. THE message is worthy the chief execu-

tive, worthy of the office, worthy of the American, worthy of the Republican, worthy of the man. It is a text-book of patriotism and progress. It stands out a grand exemplification of American citizenship and an American government-all of which is good Republicanism.-Evansville

THE President's message is long, but is a readable document. It will refresh the mind, by a most careful and intelligent discussion, on topics of great public importance which, in the rush of recorded events, may have been almost forgotten. The President has admirable skill in graceful and lucid expression, and through this has invested a formal official paper with a pleasant charm.-Cincinnati Commercial

THE document is in no manner suggestive that its author is speaking for the approval of his party or for his party's benefit alone, but rather that he was inspired in his work by a high sense of personal honor and a strict regard for the fact that he is not alone the representative of an organization, but the chosen servant of the masses whose duty it is to discharge important responsibilities with deep and earnest concern for his own renown as a conspicuous figure in history and with considerate regard for his countrymen of every faith. -Lafayette Courier.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S message is chiefly remarkable for its length and dreary commonplaces. That part of it which deals with business questions is simply a brief summary of the reports of heads of departments. The features which plainly show the President's finger marks are the Chili muddle, the reference to the Michigan method of choosing presidential electors, and the plea for a force bill similar to the one repealed last winter, the tariff question and the silver issue. There is some goodygoody talk about the Indians, a recommendation that a patent car-coupler be adopted on all interstate railways, and some cheap moralizing upon various small subjects which only lift themselves into notice on a narrow herizon.-Evansville Conrier (Dem.)

What the Speakership Contest Proved. New York Commercial Advertiser (Dem.)

Enough has occurred already to show that upon certain lines of policy the were not confined to public and demanded free trade in ships year Chinese immigration is untenable bedivided, and that decisive action upon imcovery was made that the growth the assembling of the conference, disdivided, and that decisive action upon imcovery was made that the growth the resolutions cherished the hope that the growth the resolutions cherished the hope that the growth the resolutions cherished the hope that the growth the several attempts it was finally given up Democracy in the House is nearly evenly

PLYMOUTH'S PASTOR DEAD

Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch Loses the Magnificent Fight He Has Made for Life.

Passing Away of a Man Who Has Done Untol Good for Humanity-His Great, Unselfish Work in the Field of Charity.

MR. M'CULLOCH'S DEATH, End of a Long and Heroic Struggle Agains

Fatal Disease. The annals of the world's battle-fields record no more heroic struggle against overwhelming odds than is told in the simple story of Oscar C. McCulloch's long. patient, determined fight against death. The man who could vitalize a weak and

struggling church and build it up into social and religious power, who could, almost single-handed, energize, systematize and consolidate all the humanitarian resources of a great community, was found at the certain approach of fatal disorder, possessed of a mental and moral force sufficient to beat off death, by sheer power of will, for days, aye, even weeks after all physical strength for resistance had been exhausted.

It was on Oct. 8 last that Mr. Mc. Culloch arose from his couch to perform a quiet marriage ceremony for a parishioner and friend. When it was over he took to his bed, and the world saw him no more. A week later a few personal friends were made aware that he could not recover. Yet a few days more and they learned that his death might be expected at any hour. Since then, for two months,



an anxious family has watched at his bed side, and the shadow of death has never left the big elm. Hour by hour the shadow has crept closer and closer to the calm and patient hero lying almost within touch of the

great tree's branches. Time and again, with a fitful leap, it has been upon him; time and again that quiet, courageous, iron will has driven it back. But the unequal struggle could not last; there could be but

At 5:50 o'clock yesterday morning this life of untold usefulness was a thing of the past, and Mr. McCulloch's soul was with his Maker. The end came peacefully, almost imperceptibly, and the watching family at the bedside scarcely knew when the sleep had become eternal.

"From the time that Mr. McCulloch took to his bed until his death," said Dr. O. Runnels, "his decline has been gradual and without incident. Ten days ago evidences of stomach failure appeared and he was seized with occasional periods of vomiting. This continued until last Saturday, when there was a total loss of power. that time no food whatever was taken. He was conscious all during his long illness, except when under the influence of the opiates administered to quiet nervous excitability of the stomach Between these periods of narcotic action he would be rational and at himself, except somewhat blunted by the action of the narcotic. After coming out of the narcosis he would, in a few minutes, be again seized with retching. As this threatened strangulation the narcotic would have to be administered. In this way he would have three or four periods of consciousness in the twenty-four hours. Until Saturday he had the newspapers read to him, and from the beginning of his illness until the beginning of the deep narcosis books and stories were read to him every day hours at a time. He went down gradually, as I have said, from the start, and he may be said to have had ease and comparative comfort to the end of his illness. There was no pain or suffering, only the restlessness incident to fatigue and nervousness. During the last twenty-four hours he was unable to speak except to utter an occasional yes or no. He recognized his wife two hours before his death."

NATURE OF THE FATAL ILLNESS. The medical history of Mr. McCulloch, as related by Dr. O. S. Runnels, who has been his physician for fourteen years, is one of singular interest, as showing the indomitable energy and remarkable will power of the man in a state of health that would invalid. "In Sheboygan, Wis.," said the Doctor, "previous to his coming here, he had his first break-down in health as a consequence of overwork, for in that city, as in Indianapolis, he was all activity in every good work. This failure in health took the form of a serious nervous prostration, and forced him to take a year's vacation. He went to California, and when he returned seemed to have regained his health, and his friends thought he was wholly restored. Two years later he was attacked by diphtheria, from which he recovered very slowly. Following this he was again overtaken with nervous prostration. He chanced to be in Chicago, and for ten weeks was held in that city. He was again forced to go to California, where the climate and other conditions were

favorable to his restoration to health. "He was subject to attacks of sick headache and from the beginning of his work in Indianapolis to its close to periods of nerv ous depression. There has been no year since his residence here that he has not been forced to take a season of rest on account of his health. This has usually been in the months of August and September, on account of periodical attacks of hay fever. At other times he has been compelled to go away during the winter and spring for a brief stay to recuperate and get a breath-

ing spell. "On various occasions it was demonstrated that he possessed what is known as the hemorrhagic diathesis-a disposition to bleed under the slightest provocation. At one time, while in New York, he had a tooth pulled and started from that city to Boston. While on the train the flow of blood began, and the hemorrhage soon became excessive, so that fears were entertained that he could not survive until the train should reach Boston. From slight razor cut upon the face while in Denver he had a very alarming experience. as it was found almost impossible to stop the bleeding. More recently an operation was performed to remove polypi from the nasal cavity as a possible cure for his hay fever, and during treatment for a hemor rhoidal difficulty he came near to death through loss of blood. For this reason he

was a very bad surgical subject. "The first evidence of his last difficulty was manifested shortly after he had at attack of la grippe in the winter o 1889-90. While in the bath one morning. he noticed a pronounced enlargement in the left groin. This proved, upon exammation, to be an enlarged lymphatic gland. After various remedial measures had failed, this swelling was finally reduced by application of the ice-bag. The ice-bag was omitted for a few weeks, and the tumor returned. It was again reduced by the same treatment; again returned; was reduced third time, and again returned. By this time the spring of 1891 had arrived and he had projected the meeting in this city of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Believing that the long-continued application of ice to the tumor was weakening, it was thought best to discontinue it. Besides, there was the further reason, that his duties in connection with the conference demanded his time, and did not admit of the treatment. Just before the assembling of the conference, dis-

inal cavity. His health was very seriously njured, and it was the wonder and admiration of those who knew his bodily condition that he could conduct such a conference at all, much less in the signally suc-cessful manner he did. It was the most marvelous display of energy, tact in conducting a large body that this city of conventions has ever known, and was commented upon by the daily press, which gave to Mr. Mc-Culloch the greatest praise for his work as an organizer and as a presiding officer. Had his physical condition been known the wonder would have transcended all bounds. Most men in his state of health would have been wholly unable to assume such an ardnous task. He insisted upon the full performance of every duty and was at his post throughout

"Following the conference he made preparations to go to Europe to personally conduct a party of tourists. This journey had been arranged months beforehand and he insisted, against the advice of his physicians and friends, upon fulfilling the contract. He made the tour, attend ing to all the details of the trip, and came to Antwerp, where the tourists dispersed, in seemingly as good condition as when he embarked at New York. He took a short trip in Holland with his wife, intending immediately thereafter to sai for home, but was prostrated at The Hague with what seemed to be malarial fever.

"Through the advice of the American consul there he consulted Dr. Blomcoster, the oldest practitioner of the city, and who is the court physician and a very able man. This physician, desiring the ad vice of a younger mind, called in consultation the director-general of the great hospital at that place. Dr. Van Ten Hoven. After holding repeated consultations on successive days, it was the opinion of these gentlemen that the morbid growths were benign in character, and that they would not interfere with his life tenor; that the fever which had been raging as high even as 10512 Fabrenheit was malarial in its nature."

Dr. Runnels here intimated that he thought these physicians knew more than they divulged, and what they did was done in kindness, that Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Culloch might return home before knowing the full seriousness of his condition.

HIS LAST SERMON. "With this assurance," continued Dr. Runnels, "and in high hopes they sailed from Antwerp on the 12th of September, reached New York on the 22d and Indianapolis on the 25th. On the following Sunday, Sept. 27, Mr. McCulloch preached twice at Plymouth, and on Monday made a trip to Sheboygan, stopping on the way at Chicago, where I was sick, to see me. I desired him to have a consultation upon his case, and it was held. The result dashed the high hopes that had been raised. At that time he had taken 234 grains of quinine, and his fever was reaching an average of 1020 and 1030 in the evening. This condition was not malarial, but came of course, from the morbid growths. It was decided that these growths were neither cancerous nor sarcomatous, but of tuberculous character, and unless they could be removed by surgical interference there was no hope. Taking Mr. McCulloch's hemorrhagic diathesis into consideration the low physical condition in which he then was and the very formidable character of the proposed operation, it was decided that the measure proposed was extrahazardous, and that he could not survive it. It was, therefore, avandoned, and the

hopeless fight against odds began.

"There has been no time within the last eight months, probably, when he has not had daily an abnormal temperature of from two to six degrees. He has been burning up for nearly a year. During his European trip his fever was succeeded by night-sweats, but lassitude never over-In Switzerland he an eleven mile tramp up and down a mountain. When it was found that would be pressed for on the way down he made three and a half miles on a steep grade very rapidly and succeeded in getting to the train on the minute. For the first hour after Mr. Mc-Culloch got on the train it was thought he would certainly die. He himself dated his rapid decline from that time. It was two or three days after this that he reached Antwerp, the end of the journey. The most pronounced expression of his willpower appears right there; that he should have been able to reach Antwerp at all. "His will allowed no failure. He never brooked a disappointment. When he began an enterprise of any kind he saw its consummation with as much certainty as anything not fully executed could be seen. He had the will of a czar and run everything in which he took part. He would appoint committees to do certain work and then they would find nothing to do, he having performed the work himself. His mind was active day and night. Some of the brightest sermons he ever preached were composed between his house and the church. His sermons were always prepared on Sunday morning. He was so busy a man that he had no lessure at any other time in the week. He would get up at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and work out his sermon by breakfast time. It was no uncommon thing for him to find another sermon between his house and the church and on getting upon the platform to preach would deliver an entirely different discourse from the one that he had prepared."
The two sermons preached by Mr. Me-Culloch at Plymouth Church on Sunday, Sept. 27, were the last he ever delivered After his examination on the following Monday in Chicago by Dr. O. S. Runnells, with other physicians, baving received full and true information as to his condition, he returned to his home and issued a cir-

cular to his congregation stating that he would not occupy his pulpit for two Dr. Runnels said last night to a Journal error in a published statement in regard to Mr. McCulloch's European tour. tried to dissuade him from takhe returned I was convinced that it had done him good. His mind was occupied with pleasant things all the time. Had he remained at home I am satisfied he would have been in a sick-bed most of the time." An autopsy was made yesterday by Drs. O. S. Runnels, H. R. Allen, W. B. Fletcher and Soilis Runnels. The initial tumor. which appeared in the left grown two years ago, was an enlarged lymphatic gland, and proved to be one end of a chain of diseased lymphatic glands. This chain extended under Poupart's ligament, around the basin of the ilinim to the vertebrai column and up the column on both sides as high as the fifth dorsal vertebra. At this point the glands were no longer grouped into the diseased mass, but were segregated, widely desseminated and of The mssentery, the various sizes. liver, the spleen, the pancreas and the kidnevs were studded with tubercular deposits. The lungs, heart and stomach did not give evidence of invasion. The "chain" was dissected away en masse-the different glands composing it varying in size from a pigeon's egg to that of a goose egg. The diagnosis of glandular tuberculosis was established. Surgery could not have served any purpose.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. The remains will lie in state at Plymonth building, to be viewed by those who desire to do so, from 10 A. M. until 1:30 P. M. tomorrow. The funeral services will be held at 2 P. M., in the Plymouth and torium, and will be conducted by the Rev. Drs. Hyde, Hames and Cleveland.

The pall-bearers will be C. S. Lewis, S. P. Porter, H. H. Hanna, J. H. Holliday, W. A. Bell, Stoughton J. Fletcher, John B. Elam and O. S. Runnels. The place of burial that has been selected in Crown Hill Cemetery is on the east slope of the hill, near the graves of Dr. F. S. Newcomer and Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. Mrs. W. D. Messenger, of Chicago, a sister of Mr. McCulloch, has arrived, and his

father, C. G. McCultoch, who also resides in Chicago, is expected to be here to-day. RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT For the Dead Pastor-Messages of Condo

lence from the President and Others. The executive committee of the Charity Organization Society met at Plymouth building, yesterday forenoon, and passed resolutions upon the death of Oscar C. Mc-Culloch, who was recently re-elected president of the society. The resolutions set forth the labors and accomplishments of Mr. McCulloch in behalf of humanity and society, and that from the time he came to this city until his last illness he quickened the flagging spirits of this people in every word that sought to save, strengthen and uphold the weak and the down-trodden.

by the sacrifice of his life will be carried forward, and that those who come after him may be enlightened and encouraged by the influence of his example. In conclusion, the warmest sympathy was extended to his family in their bereavement, with faith in the kindness and wis dom of God to sustain and comfort them.

President Harrison Expresses Sympathy. The following telegram was yesterday received from President Harrison:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. To James Smith, Plymouth Church: The news of the death of Rev. Oscar C. Me-Culloch, which your telegram conveys, fills me with regret and sadness. He has been, for rears, a great power for good in Indianapolis and will be greatly missed in the benevolent work which he so long and so successfully directed. Please convey to his family my most sincere sympathy. BENJAMIN HARRISON. sincere sympathy.

From Silas T. Bowen. The following telegram was also received vesterday:

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1891. To James Smith: Assure Mr. McCulioch's family of my heart felt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

SILAS T. BOWEN. Printers Will Take Action. A special meeting of Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, will be held to-day at 6:15 P. M., to take action in regard to the death of Rev. Oscar McCulloch, who was an honorary member of that union.

HIS CAREER SKETCHED BRIEFLY. How Mr. McCulloch Was Brought to Indi-

anapolis-What He Has Accomplished. Oscar Carlton McCulloch was born in Fremont, O., July 2, 1843. Here he received a common school education and gained a knowlege of business, his father, who had been educated as a physician, being engaged in the drug trade. At a later period his father went to Chicago, and entered into the wholesale drug business as one of the firm of Gillette, McCulloch & Co. The son took service with the house, and was for years one of its commercial travelers or "drummers." He was a long-distance man, and traveled as far west as California and as far south as Texas. That he was a good salesman is evidenced by the fact that he gave up a salary of \$3,500 a year to enter the Congregational Theological Seminary of Chicago. It was here that he and Rev. Myron W. Reed, formerly of this city, now of Denver, became acquainted and formed an at-

From the seminary Mr. McCulloch went Sheboygan, Wis., locating there the pastor of a congregational church, and where he was for seven years the minister of the same congregation. Sheboygan was a place of about seven thousand Germans and one thousand Americans, and Mr. McCulloch soon became a very busy man, interested in all that made for a better condition of life, spiritual and physical.

tachment that continued through life.

HIS FIRST SERMON IN INDIANAPOLIS. In the year 1877, when Plymouth Church. of this city, was looking about for a pastor, Rev. Myron W. Reed mentioned the name of his school friend to some of the members. A church committee, consisting of H. C. Hammond, D. S. Alexander and Dr. O. S. Runnels, went to see Mr. Reed, who spoke in such terms of the Sheboy gan pastor that the committee determined to try to get him. He was telegraphed to, and responded that he would preach for the Plymouth congregation on the following Sunday. He preached his first sermon here on April 29, 1877, and on May 9, following, a call was extended to him. He had made a very marked impression, and the call was unanimous. Mr. McCulloch, however, aithough receiving a salary of only \$1,000, was reluctant to accept. Plymouth offered him \$2,100, but the temptation did not lie in the salary. He had done great things in Sheboygan, and his work was going on. He said the relationship proposed was one to be entered into with caution, and suggested that he make a second trip to Indianapolis and spend a month here, so that both parties to the proposed contract might become better acquainted, and know whether such an arrangement would be agreeable. He came and preached for four Sundays in the month of June, 1877, at the end of which time the call was extended more heartily than before. Mr. McCulloch was in doubt, and fearing a declination, the church committee was sent to Sheboygan. They left that place after a long consulta-tion with Mr. McCulloch convinced that it was a hopeless case. On the afternoon of the day on which the committee left, he wrote a letter to the church declining the call. Later in the day he attended Barnum's circus, for he was always where people were to be found, and the advent of a circus in a small town like Sheboygan was a great event, and while there thought the matter out, determined to accept and telegraphed accordingly.

He began his pastorate here July 29, 1877

in what is now English's Hall (on North

Meridian street), then Plymonth Church. He came to a church weak financially and weak in membership. The building was nominally owned by the congregation but loaded with mortgages to its full valuaso that when it was termined to build a new edifice but \$500 was realized out of the old building. The old church having been sold, the congregation worshiped in Dickson's Grand Opera-house for a year while the new building was in process of erec-Here Mr. McCulloch's energy and rare business tact had full play. The task of erecting a great building with as little capital to go upon as appeared in sight was looked upon as a wild and visionary scheme that could only result in failure. The money for the purchase of the ground \$10,500, was raised in the congregation. Bonds in the amount of \$25,000 were then issued upon the property to secure funds for the erection of the building. These bonds were readily disposed of at par to capitalists, only one or two men in the congregation being able to buy any. The plan of the building comprised a large audienceroom, admirable for all purposes of speaking and music, and other rooms for social gatherings, club meetings, etc. The interest on the bonds has been easily met out of the rentals of these rooms. The property has been admirably managed. Other fund were raised to buy the organ and furnish the church. This large amount was furnished by the congregation. The entire cost of the building and furpishing was about \$40,000. All the floating debt has been paid and a portion of the bonded debt has been redeemed. Mr. Mc-Culloch was just getting ready to pay off another \$10,000 of the debt, intending to make that his winter's work. The organ in the church is a \$10,000 instrument, though the circumstances under which it was built made it cost considerably less, The congregation rented the organ factory of Sanborn & Co., this city, and paid the workmen, Professor Church, a skilled manufacturer, a member of Plymouth, overseeing the work.

MANY CALLS ELSEWHERE. Mr. McCulloch's salary has been nomipally \$4,000, though every member of the church conceded that amount far below his deserving. He has had repeated calls to other places at inducements of the most flattering kind, both as to congenial surroundings and largely-increased salary. All these offers he firmly declined. The congregation and the work pleased him; nothing could induce him to take his hand from the plow after he had set it in the furrow. Mr. McCulloch was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact. He inspired to the most heroic giving by his congregation, and no church, in proportion to the means of its members, has ever given

as has Plymouth.

There is a little anecdote in connection with the beginning of his work with the Indianapolis Benevolent Society. Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, came to annual meeting of the society. held in the First Presbyterian Church, at which but tew more than a dozen persons were present. This was soon after Mr. Me-Culloch's advent here. Dr. Bartlett, in a little speech, remarked that Indianapolis had no poor people; that he had been driving all over the city in his carriage the entire forenoon and had found none. It was at this meeting that Mr. McCulloch was elected president of the society, and at once proceeded to find the poor peoble.

The inability of any ecclesiastical socie ty, or body of preachers, to put a balter upon Mr. McCutloch were somewhat amus-